deavors, the American institutions are not hampered, as in the case of many European schools, by dependence upon private chari- To-day we find the deaf mutes in every proty. And yet the general public falls the error of classsiving the schools for the desf with charatable and reformatory justitutions and asylums for the insane.

NOT A CHARITY The education of the deafat the public expense is no more a charity than the oppor-tunities afforded the hearing child under our public school system. The injury wrought upon the deaf by applying the term asylum to their schools is considerable. Not infrequently people look upon the institutions as places where the deaf are kept somewhat after the manner of keeping the insane or their employment. Perhaps this is a good idiotic, or if schools at all, yet those whose dispensations are charitable. It can readily to seek other employment not so hazardous be seen how repulsive such places must be as clerkships in the civil service. to a person of reficed, delicate sensibilities, and doubtless there are many deaf children who are deprived by these unjust notions of the benefits such schools offer them. Institutious for the deat are schools and schools only, and virtually a part of the public school system. Deaf children come to them because special methods must be pursued in their instruction. They cannot be taught by the ordinary methods of the public schools, and to establish a school for them for the maintenance of public schools for hearing children, that the State provide adequate means for the education of their deaf children, such children are brought to-gether, boarded and educated because it is heaper and more practicable in every way

The false views of the public on this subject operates very strongly against the deaf. the eyes of many people a stigma rests on the deaf child as soon as he school. He is often regarded and spoken of in the same category as the wards of charity. This is a most unjust sentiment, in additi to their physical misfortune, which graduates of our schools have to contend against. Aside from a slight defect in language sometimes noticeable, and which is also common to foreigners who have acquired the lan-guage, there is not a whit of difference between the deaf and the bearing, with the exception that being deaf they seem rather quiet in public. They have the same natures and feelings. They are men and women deaf either from birth or through some Illness, and yet in a majority of cases are able to speak intelligibly and to readily read from the lips what is said to them. In many instances they are educated to a very high degree, and become useful members of society, onest, peaceful and law abiding.

NOT PROPERLY ESTIMATED.

According to their education and capabilities we find them successfully pursuing the same occupations followed by the hearing, the more highly educated among them adorning many of the learned professions

parties and picnics-for the deaf can dance, and are Democrats, Republicans and Pro- instance, and that donations and hibitionists, as the case may be.

to a high plane in the public estimation; would be justly credited with overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles in obtaining a knowledge of the mother language, in comprehending the idea of God and their comprehending the idea of God and their Rome Sentinel. duty to their fellow men. It is the hope of educating the public to a sense of what they are that the future holds out to them a goal they are striving for, and which only the indifference or prejudice of the public at large can keep them from obtaining. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

HOT-HEADED PROPLE. Deaf Mutes Very Quick Tempered but Also

Extremely Affectionate. queries propounded in regard to the deaf mutes as a class, as their habits and mode of living are identical with hearing and speaking people.

They study just what persons piessed with a still in demand in certain deluded dispress. Ignoring the fabulous legends of demicording to their abilities. They seem to prefer to work as employes rather than as employers, and they rank according to their abilities. They seem to prefer to work as employes rather than as employers.

Hygeia, solid ground is reached in Greece in the fourth century B. C., when the great in the fourth century B. C., when

and in what ever station they find themof associations as the hearing people do. How, then, shall we classify them? Not by their habita, not by their mode of living. Well, then, what? By their peculiarities and by their idiesyncrasies. Notwithstanding that the average mute will deny it, I in sist on one thing that is true of them, and that is their almost universal hot-headed-

bereft of my hearing and a student in an institution for the deaf and dumb, I was surprised to find to what an extent this peculiar habit prevailed. My first few days as a student were asys of wonder to me, and I confess of terror, fearing that these momentary outbreaks would develop into a mentary outbreaks would develop into a riot. I remember some of the vounger boys were discussing the merits (?) of two contestants in a prize fight, and nearly all the younger pupils fought this battle over a dozen times. Politics, baseball, etc., afford so wast field for these words were I say the price of the pric dozen times. Politics, baseball, etc., afford a vast field for these wordy wars. I say invaluable, as grain cannot sweat in it.

Every cracker box in use to-day is made to be excelled and it cannot be excelled. so general, I conclude that the lack of vocal speech accounts for it in a great measure, Every gradation of speech can be expressed decorations. There are now men rich be-in signs. One can speak the various tones with the alphabet of the deaf, if he has had any previous knowledge of spoken lan-traded an acre of it for a yellow dog. guage, the same as in oral speech, but the congenitally deaf mute does not recognize but two extremes, his ordinary method of expressing himself and the vigorous fighting attitude he assumes when he wishes to emphasize his remarks. There is no golden mean. This is only one of his peculiarities.

But, in general, desf mutes are not so and their love of home is allied to that of the hearing person. I do not know why it is so, but the children of deaf mute couples are nearly always bright and intelligent, and, no matter under what circumstances you find them living, you will always find a hearing child of deal mute parents has an extraordinary amount of affection for his

As the child grows up he learns more and more of his parents' language, and sometimes at the age of 6 you find him acting as a sort of telephone between the outside world and his home. He brings in all the news of the neighborhood, acts as interpreter for all callers, and soon begins to realize that he has an imperiant mission to perform—that of supplying hearing and speech to his mother and father. The ties of filial affection are strengthened in this way, and it is easy to understand why the home life of deaf mute couples is usually

fession, doing the same work as hearing people. Some of them finally go in business people. Some of them finally go in business for themselves and generally with good success. In New York City are employed hundreds of deaf mutes in capacities that would have seemed absurd 50 years ago. Deaf mutes, artists, engravers, sculptors, editors, designers, lithographers are making a mark in the world and their work speaks for itself. At one time it was the ambition of a good many to get into the Federal offices, and many to get into the Federal offices

while the custom house, postoffices and other Governmental departments have their quota of deat mutes, the civil service law prohibits thing in one respect, since it compels them ALEXANDER L. PACH.

FOUND IN ALL POSITIONS. Denf Mutes Engaged in All the Professions

and Trades. Deaf mutes fill various positions. Some are engaged in the professions, some are journalists, artists, bookkeepers, engravers in every district would be obviously im-practicable and expensive. It being due and photographers. Some have governthe children of deaf parents, who pay taxes | ment positions; a few are scientific men; many find employment in the ordinary industries, and not a few make a success of agriculture.

> The peculiar balancing by which the loss of one sense is compensated by increased sold also tinware, hardware, drygoods, emplification in the deaf mute. While, in took a large population to support teacher, it is a fact that wherever a deaf mute works with hand or brain in a posi-tion proportionate to his ability, he is gen-erally found somewhere near the top. In illustration of the facility to notice and master what would ordinarily escape others, a deaf mute, now a distinguished Pennsyl-vania divine, after completing a course in nn English university, was examined at Yale College for a special degree. The examiner noticed that in certain mathematical work the deaf mute was especially quick, and after the examination unquiries led to the discovery that the deaf mute had been using a valuable system he had evolved from his Cambridge tuition; and for an hour or two professor and pupil changed places to the everlasting profit of the

The deaf mutes of America very easily lead those of the world in intelligence, man-liness and ability. They are living in a present whose work renders the future secure. Their organizations are strong and the work beneficially practical. The schools take more and more the complexion given them by the alumni. Educators of the deaf in which they have earned reputations as teachers, clergymen, essayists, chemists, lawyers, editors and artists, as well as in the marts of trade. In every trade or profession they engage, with one very notable exceptable exceptable examination according tion, and a very anomalous one at that, exists in schools for the deaf, where the most experienced deaf teachers, in many instances college graduates and distinguished scholars, are ranked in compensation below the most mediocre hearing instructor.

The mode of life of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the deaf is very much bearing of a higher grade supported by price of the insane, idiotic and recurs minded. Their schools are part of the common school system of the like that of those who hear. They have their societies and social clubs, their bails, vate beneficence and endowment, so should ites and picnics—for the deaf can dance, well, too—their conventions, lectures artistic and industrial education of the duaf. and debates, in which the beautiful lan- People should understand that schools for guage of signs has full sway. They have the deaf are in no more sense charitable he same interest in politics as other people, institutions than is Cornell University, for nd are Democrats, Republicans and Pro-ibitionists, as the case may be.

Thus they live, and were the general pubple, and by securing its observance to bring tertain respecting them, the deaf would rise to the deaf mute student the inestimable boon of enlarged educational facilities, is the present leading object of that admirable organization, the "Empire State Associa-

Editorial Writer the Rome Sent

MAKE GOOD EMPLOYES. They Have Few Bad Habits and are Very

Ambitious. A large majority of our class are po of good habits and a few have bad habits in different ways. This is because of their lack of hearing. They are very attentive to their duties, and as a class are very ambitious. Several mutes are now filling positions as pastors, evangelists, editors, bank It is a very difficult matter to reply to the clerks and cashiers, professors, teachers, etc. | present day survives in the "love powders"

selves, they very quickly adapt themselves to. In the cities you find them adopting the same fashions in dress, attending the same fashions in dress, attending the same kind places of amusement, forming the same kind age is moderate. They don't commit any crime as bad as those who can hear, and I have only heard of one case of murder committed by a deaf mute.

A. Louisa Holmes.

USES OF COTTON WOOD.

It is Crowding White Pine Out of the Market for Some Uses.

Detroit News.] Southern cottonwood is coming into wide use for lumber, although formerly considered useless for that purpose. Cottonwood is crowding white pine out of the market for certain purposes, and large fortunes are

something more. I have seen the same of cottonwood, and it cannot be excelled for fruit barrels. Cottonwood will hold deaf, and from the fact that the practice is nails, and can be used for building. It is also capable of a fine polish after certain treatment, and is much prized for interior

A QUEER OLD CRAFT.

Perfectly Preserved.

A discovery has been made on the Nanticoke river at a place called Ellis' Fishing Grounds, about five miles below Seaford, Del. A vessel was dug from under a bet, in general, deal matter at the popule, as I said bill 15 feet deep. Mr. Ellis, owner ore. I have seen them in their home life, of the property, has been living there for 43 years, and did not know that the vessel was there until the recent winds washed the sand from under the hill, when a part of her was discovered. It was at first

thought to be a stump.
Upon further investigation, it was found a hearing child of deal mute parents has an extraordinary amount of affection for his parents. At an early age the child begins to realize his mother's infirmity, and by the time he is 3 years old you find him talking intelligently to his parents.

As the child grows up he learns more and more of his parents' language, and sometimes at the age of 6 you find him acting as a sort of telephone between the outside to be forward part of a schooner. Her bottom was hewed out and caulked with something like camel's hair. She is sheathed on the inside, and also caulked with the same kind of hair. She is put together with pegs and without any nails. The largest portion of her still remains in the bank. She is supposed to be from 90 to 100 tons burden. The wood is as a sort of telephone between the outside solid as ever. There is no one around who

knows anything about her.

ORIGIN OF AN ART.

Pacts Which Show the Growth of the Science of Pharmacy.

FROM EARLY AGES TO TO-DAY.

A Glance at the Old-Time Apothecary, Who Also Dealt in Plows.

PRAYING OVER THEIR PRESCRIPTIONS

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) "FOR the best plows

at the lowest prices go to Jones' drugstore." Such were the words that confronted the writer a few days ago as he was looking over the files of a country paper printed half a century ago. A train A Sizteenth Century of thought was started by this quaint old ad-Pharmacist.

vertisement. A drugstore where agricultural implements were kept for sale might be considered a novelty in these days, but not so then. The stores that sold medicines strength in the others, receives emphatic excommon with the rest of mankind, misfits a drugstore. Druggists were few, even in occur in vocations, and a good shoemaker is cities, and in the country districts the busioccasionally spoiled to make a very poor ness was almost wholly in the hands of the medical fraternity. The modern drugstore, shop in the country added plows to his stock in trade. Most probably there was more profit for him in plows than in medi-The growth of the art of pharmacy has

been slow because it was dependent on the progress of the sister art of medicine. Both sciences had a common origin in the philos-ophy of the savage, who recognized a soul opny of the savage, who recognizes was the soul of one object attacking another, and to eject the evil influence diabelical nostrums, horrible noises, and evan strange contortions of the face and body were employed by the "medicine men" of the day, a practic which still prevails among some of



The Egyptians first reached a compara-A papyrus of the reign of Sent (3300 B. C.) gives directions for the preparation of prescriptions which were to be given to the patient, accompanied by incantations. The Hebrews, from their close association with the Egyptians, imbibed a talent for pharmacy, and the "art of the spothecary" is spoken of early in the Old Testament. The Chinese were also early dabblers in drugs and nostrums, but the pharmaceutical art in China has remained almost stationary for

The Greeks from an early period, like most Aryan people, had a tinge of pharma-ceutical knowledge. An additional stimulus was given to the science by the use of a poison by the State for public executions, Hippocrates first gathered up the most val-uable of the observations and experimental data of his predecessors. For this task he was eminently qualified, as he was the last was eminently qualined, as he was the last of seven of the same name and family, and the most illustrious of a long line of medical men. Pharmacy and medicine, which had begun to diverge at this period, were united by him. It is recorded of Hippocrates that on his various journeys in Greece he always carried his drugs with

THE REVIVER OF MEDICINE. Galen, who lived in the second century of the Christian era, was one of the most learned in the knowledge of drugs. He was the great reviver of medicine after a long period of inanition, and maintained his supremacy for nearly 1,400 years. He united in his works the various schools, though, according to record, he was but the keeper of a drugstope in Rome. His theories as to according to record, he was but the keeper of a drugstore in Rome. His theories as to disease still prevail in a small degree in modern pathology. He was the first to secure the aroma of plants and flowers by

A Drug Store of 1460 With the rise of the Saracens into intellectual prominence they took the lead in medical and pharmaceutical science. The practitioners of medicine were held in high esteem by the Arabians. Mahomet had a predilection for the healing art, and there is good reason for believing that numerous medical works were received from the is good reason for believing that numerous medical works were preserved from the destruction of the Alexandrian library by the Arabian physicians. It is certain that the Arabia had medical schools in Alexandria more than a century after the library was destroyed. The practice of pharmacy was greatly extended by the Arabians, and among them the separation of medicine and pharmacy was advocated as early as the eighth century and established by law in the eleventh. As many of the drugs were imported from the East, dealers sprang up who were distinguished from the regular apothecaries.

Rows anything about her.

A Dream of a Dend Cal.

A Dream of a Dend Cal.

Scottish American.

Dr. Paterson, Bridge of Allan, writes as follows, under date April 18: During last them in the East the religious orders (the Benedictines especially) became proficient in the art. The monks, however, were forbidden to shed blood, with the result that surgery fell largely into the bands of the outhoness. I saw his dead body and was much grieved. When I awoke I was much grieved and the artisting that the result that surgery fell largely into the barbers to which feet the corigin of the present that the poor Turvey was I ging dead where I had seen him dead is my dream. Can any one solve this strange dream?

into a heterogeneous whole, which united the salutary, the useful, and the criminal in FASHIONS AND LOOKS. a peculiarly characteristic middle-age man

> Shirley Dare Says Face Masks Were Utilized Long Ago.

How to Keep Hair From Falling Out and Make It Snow-White.

laid down the following rules for cotemporary pharmacists: RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS. "The apothecary must first serve God; foresee the end, be cleanly and pity the poor. His garden must be on hand with plenty of herbs, seeds and roots. He must read and study. His place of dwelling and

A London Apothecary-1790. shop must be cleanly, to please the senses withal. He must have his mortars, stills, pots, filters, glasses, boxes sweet and clean. He must have two divisions in his shop, one most clean for physic and the other base place for chirurgic stuff. He is neither to increase nor diminish the physician's pre-scription. He is neither to buy nor sell rotten drugs. He must be able to open well a vein for to help pleurisy. He is to meddle only in his own vocation, and to remember that his office is only to be the physician's

Long after the division of the two branches of medical practice the apothe-caries were restive at their subordination to the medical practitioner, who in turn uses all possible means to assert his supremacy. Jealousies arose between the two classes which occasioned endless disputes. This controversy is still existing in a modified degree. In France these disputes assumed a somewhat farcical phase. The physicians enraged at advice being given by apothe-caries determined to starve them out, and by persistently prescribing only simple remedies from herbalists they subdued the rebels, who were reinstated after taking a Pecksniffian and comprehensive oath. The quarrel assumed just the opposite form in Bruges, where, on complaint of the apothe-caries, medical practitioners were forbidden

PRAYER REPORT MIXING MEDICINES. A peculiar phase of the sixteenth cen-A peculiar phase of the sixteenth cen-tury pharmacy, especially in Germany, was the instructions and ordinances of the various pharmaceutical associations and guilds as to prayer. A compounder of pre-scriptions was directed to go down on his knees and supplicate before he commenced his labors. It is not definitely stated whether he was required to pray with each prescription or whether a single prayer would answer for a batch. Most of the sixteenth century works on pharmacy contain curious wood-cut illustrations of representa-tive pharmacists at their professional devotive pharmacists at their professional devotions. Cyriscus Schnaus, a Nuremberg
pharmacist, published a book in 1565,
wherein he in person is represented as
kneeling on a large mortar before a sacred
allegerical picture. It would be rather
startling in these latter days to see the drug
clerk kneel in front of the soda fountain
and repeat worthy Father Schnaus' prayer,
but it might be just as edifying to the
customers as caressing his pompadour or inquiring "with or without."

With the close of the sixteenth century
what may be termed the modern era of

what may be termed the modern era of pharmacy began. The introduction of new drugs, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, and other develop-ments soon revolutionized the older methods and rapidly led to the high standard attained by the pharmacist of to-day.

WANAMAKER'S WASHINGTON HOME. Splenders of the Postmaster General's New Residence at the Capital. Roston Transcript.

The Republicans used to be dreadfully worried over the "Jeffersonian simplicity" of the Whitney mansion, but now that Postmaster General Wanamaker has got it, the Whitney splendors won't be a patch upon the Wanamaker splendors. Mr. Wanamaker's daughter-in-law, who did the honors for him in Mrs. Wanamaker's ab-sence in Europe, has gone back to Phila-delphia, and an army of workmen have been turned loose in the house. The ball room which Secretary Whitney added to the house when he took it from ex-

Secretary Frelinghuysen is to be completely redecorated and improved, and here are hung some of Mr. Wanamaker's art treasures that he has already had brought from his Philadelphia home. Munkacsy's famous picture, "Christ Before Pilate," for which Mr. Wanamsker paid \$120,000, is not in Washington and probably won't be brought here. But there are some beautiful specimens of modern French art upon the walls of this ballroom. EVERYBODY WANTS ONE.

The Popular Photograph of a Secretary of the Treasury.

Salmon P. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, visited Cincinnati.

"Shine, sir!" shouted Gaddis, then a bootblack, to a stranger in the Burnet House lobby.

"Do your prettiest," said the gentleman, with a smile, "and I'll give you my photowith a smile, "and I'll give you my photograph."

The boy did not fall in very heartily with the proposition, as he had no particular use for photographs of his customers, but after a little bantering he took the job. At the finish, the gentleman handed the boy a brand-new one dollar bill. "That's my photograph," said he, walking away.

The boy glanced from his customer to the bill in momentary perplexity. Then the strong resemblance which his customer bore to the vignette in one corner of the green-back caught his, and he knew that the Secretary of the Treasury had been having a little fun with him at his own expense.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and agus, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint and some other aliments and fnirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but scho the verdict long since prenounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alternive.

SOME BEAUTIFUL NEW COSTUMES.

The first drugstore in Europe existed at Muenster, in Germany, in 1285. Others aoon sprang into being. The first regular apothecary shop in London was in 1835. Up to that period drugs were dispensed by grocers and spicers exclusively, and these tradesmen did not entirely lose their hold on their side line for a considerable time. A peculiar document dated 1345 is still in existence. In it King Edward III. of England grants a pension of 6d a day to Coursus de Gangland, an apothecary of London, for taking care of and attending His Majesty during his illness in Scotland.

In England in the sixteenth century the position of the pharmacist was a relatively WRINKLES CAN BE DRIVEN AWAY position of the pharmacist was a relatively

high one. The separation of pharmaceutical from medical practice was then almost com? plete. Bulleyn (known as Queen Anne Bulleyn's cousin), a prominent apothecary, [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Centennial styles will reign through the year paying the compliment to our ancestors of recalling their good sense and taste. Centennial colds have coughed themselves out, and the last case of sunburn from the naval parade is cured, although some of the victims who went on the water for the naval review wore faces of acute erysipelas color a week after. The cruelty of American sun and wind to complexions leads to serious consideration of dressy face masks as part of outdoor toilet. From the time of Henri Quatre to that of the Spectator, no beauty who valued her complexion dreamed of going abroad without her velvet or lace mask, which served her modesty while it protected her skin. It sounds like a fantastic folly to talk of wearing the mask, but the fashion has a great deal in its favor. First, it is modest, which I know very well you will say doesn't count for much, but there are women, and modern women, who would find it just as pleasant to walk abroad without the hard staring met in certain quarters. Any woman well turned out in dress or figure can have all the attention she wants from Fourteenth street to the Albemarle at the upper end of Madison square, and a neat little opera mask, with a lace fall over the lower face, would prove a

very coquettish and convenient addition to the costume. All cats are gray in the dark, and all women handsome in a mask, and when one comes to think of the women who would be irresistible if they only wore one, the last hesitation vanishes. So many women would find a mask becoming if they only wore it all the time. In sober carnest the mask has so much in its favor that you need not be surprised to hear some fine day that the belles have donned their ball masks to walk up and down the avenue, and once worn they never will be given up again. They prevent sunburn, freckles and neuralgia they filter the dust from the breath as it enters the month, and yet do not dim the eyesight like a veil, for the mask leaves the eyes clear. If women would have the good sense to dress high in the neck, military style, and wear a neat close mask, their com plexion would be good till 60.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Criticism is busy with Mrs. Harrison, not for anything she has done or hasn't done, has said or has not said, but because she aphas said or has not said, but because she appears ambitious of filling no higher role than that of Mrs. Ben Harrison, the President's wife. As usual, even with citizens who never expect to be President or marry them, ill-natured comment is loudest and gets in its sharp work before friends wake up to say the right thing in the case. Mrs. Harrison is not a nonenity, as these forked tongued gossips have it, nor is she a cold, intriguing, obtuse woman, unequal to the place she has to fill. The plain fact is that sensible counsels prevail in higher quarters, and it has been resolved that feminine influence shall play the that feminine influence shall play the part necessary in the White House family and no other. As more than one old politician has expressed it, there has been enough of women trying to run the Government underhand, and Mr. Harrison has just shut down on it. The snobbery, the toadyism, the intrigue and personality which has beset the Presidents' wives for 20 years is met by quiet but determined discouragement. A gross misunderstanding on this point has been fostered by the snobbery of feminine pens which delight to call the mistress of the White House pro tem, the mistress of the White House pro tem, the "first lady in the land," and "the head of the court circle at Washington," when she is no more the first lady of the country than her husband is the first and only gentleman. or that Washington is an imperial court.

The whole theory is UNREPUBLICAN AND ABSURD. and has bred more mischief than would be believed. There is no first gentleman in a republic. The President happens to bear most responsibility in the government for a time, after which he will be relieved by other citizens just as able and good as himself, chosen out of millions just as able and well-intentioned as they are. He is file leader, if you please, for the day, and his wife is just as much to him, and no more to the nation, than any engine driver's wife on the railway. President Harrison proposes to honor his wife just as much in Washington as at Iadianapolis, as the mistress of his home, his comfort and his pride, but he proposes to relieve her of all government responsibility and criticism. His hearty, affectionate salute in the Ceutennial parade did honor to her as his wife, and that quiet little woman, sitting in the Fifth Avenue balcony, absolutely unaware that the salute of the brilliant parade under the window were meant for her, held just the part she intends to carry through the ad-ministration. All the same if one truth the covert attack and criticism attempts to hurt this merry-hearted, housekeepy little woman which has visited her predecessors, there will be a resistance from some quiet men in administration which will give gossipmongers and toadies just the lesson they need. Mr. Ben Harrison is a man of good belongings and instincts, and hardly the soldier of fortune that some of her tenants of the White House have, and he proposes to have his wife and family as much to himself. much to himself as any other private citi-zen, and he doesn't seem exactly the sort of a man to meddle with.

WHAT WOMEN WANT.

A correspondent after my own heart in A correspondent after my own heart in that she says what she means without hesitation, writes that she wants to hear only of two things, fashions and cosmetics. If each person who writes me will kindly express her taste in the selection of topics it will be a favor, of real assistance in writing these letters, where the difficulty each week is not what to say, but what to choose out of the mass of interest ready.

mass of interest ready.

The most elegant suits seen for visiting are of India cashmere in parchment color, just off the white. One model was a French Gaddis, a Cincinnati hack driver, treasures a dollar bill of the first greenback issue. The Enquirer of that city tells that Salmon P. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, visited Cincinnati. "Shine, sir!" shouted Gaddis, then a bootblack, to a stranger in the Burnet House lobby.

"Do your prettiest," said the gentleman, matched in the leaf of a Marechal Neil rose, and is an exquisite shade for costumes in its soft dead foliage hues. Old rose, comprising the shades of old and faded bouquets, in chints is chosen for relief to costumes. The Italian blending of pale green, gold and pink is exceedingly choice. Old-white costumes in the discolored tints of white long laid by, are elegant and becoming to the complexion especially with the borders of Etruscan gold embroidery. For house dresses, empire robes in these dull whites are of supreme taste, and following them the Marie Antoinette delaines and chintses of the same ground with bouquets of old rosebuds or tulips and carnations with a few loose flowers drifted between. This style is quite distinct from the pompadour designs of pink and blue flowers on cream or black ground. After these again come the helictrope buff and dull blue and leaf greens for walking dresses.

sides, the gray of rocks and earth-tints. A graceful reminder of the United States uni-form is found in yacht and country dresses of private design, having caped overcoats blouses and vivandiere skirt for tramping blouses and vivandiere skirt for tramping, with the old continental button of gold, bearing the 13 stars. The trim toque of blue straw with dark red and blue ribbon bow has a hint of soldierliness, and a white wool sain for the waist and white dust will add the national tri-color to the dress, which is much better thought out as fancy arrangements usually are. Continental suits with blue awallow-tailed coats and long buff waistcoats with cocked hats plumed and faced with moire are guite taking for schoolgirls, and these seemingly sensational styles girls, and these seemingly sensational styles are carried out with a good deal of quiet HENRY IRVING HER DEVOTED SLAVE

LATEST NOVELTIES. More than one woman has envied the comfortable masculine lounging jacket with its bright quilted lining and easy cut, and the Russian princess in Paris who has brought it juto feminine use deserves gratitude. Next we want to borrow the charming tennis coat in pale striped slik-flannel with surah skirt, and long thin wool sash, which replace the "blazers" last year. Those lillies of the field from Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Brown must be irre-sistible in these pale heliotrope, azure or rose-striped sults, detleats in tints as the daintiest woman might wear, but the fact daintiest woman might wear, but the fact is that this season nothing is too good thing for them. Silk socks in gobelin blue, like and pink with lace embroidery, ties prettier than anything we found for the girls, negligee shirts in the finest silk and wool mouselines, sashes in faint toman colors, azure, rose and gold, bath suits in with robe, pajamas and slippers of Turkish toweling in fastidious stripings, furnish the trousseau of the college youth. But for his seniors no extravagance seems impossible. seniors no extravagance seems impossible HERE'S STYLE FOR YOU.

silks that had been made into nightshirts for five railroad magnates whose names are as well known to you as your own. Deli stripes of heliotrope, skyblue and old rose repeated the yacht of rage colors of their owners, and these charming garments were made for only \$28 apiece. Well, a man wants some such things in case of fire, you know, but these were modest comfort to the know, but these were modest comfort to the nightshirt of white moire trimmed with point lace made by the same house for an elegant benedict this year. This is not imaginary, for the bills and specifications for these things are written in choice Parislan-English on the books of a well-known firm not far from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The embraidant shirts in auture as first than embroidered shirts in patterns so fine they must be done with magnifying glasses by the Flemist nuns, cost \$9, and \$12 for the fronts alone. I will only tax your credulity with mention of the thin scent sachets. I habit, by the way, there is no harm in fol lowing. The exquisite needle women who showed the scraps of silk nightshirts had turned them to use in making these sachets, setting particular store by one which com-bined the Gould, Lorillard and Vanderbilt colors. They say these silk nightshirts don't need washing as often as cotton ones, which may be an economical reason for pre-

I was shown lately samples of the sural

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS D. H. H.-Better go to a wholesale druggist's and buy a pint of taraxacum extract and mandrake, which should not cost over

Dr. J. H. D.—The loofs is the fiber of an African gourd which softens in water, but regains its crispness and form when dry, and is valued for friction of the skin in place of a flesh brash.

Mrs. A. says: "Do tell us more about complexions and dresses; that is all we want to hear about," and forwards questions like a sensible woman. 1. Friction should be very gentle to drive wrinkles from the Put on vaseline and strike the lines of the wrinkles lightly to work it into the skin. 2. To enlarge the bust, sing, breathe deeply, rub the chest with sweet oil at night, and use light upward friction after bathing in the morning. Set the elbows akimbo, clench the hands and wrench the shoulders from side to side, bringing the point of the elbow in front of the chest at each turn, an exercise which develops and throws out the breast, sending the blood in full play to nourish it. Bathe the chest with cold water when warm, and use friction with the loofs all over the trunk when cold. Remedy any weakness of the hips or back. 3. I dare no recommend any arsenic waifers. 4. To keep your hair from falling out, I advise internal treatment and change of diet. It you can as you say bathe every night, walk six miles a day, and sleep nine hours, and yet have a bad complexion, the fault is in the food. Try the taraxacum and charcoal treatmen eat coarse bread and cracked wheat with each meal, don't eat liver or bacon or pork,

each meal, don't eat liver or bacon or pork, made gravies or pastry, and continue in your hearty contempt for made-up faces. Let me hear from you again.

Hodon: To turn your gray hair snow-white, plaster it with the yolk of an egg as often as you can take the time, leaving it on until it begins to dry. This is a safe application for bleaching the hair, but I cannot recommend any more rapid process. To darken the eyebrows permanently use a decoction of walnut injee and nutralls. coction of walnut juice and nutgalls. SHIRLEY DARK. NEW YORK, May 10.

THE BAZAARS OF TUNIS.

Street Shops Where Delicate Colors and Strange Sights Abound.

Susan Hale in New York Commercial Advertise The bazaars of Tunis are more intricate than those of all other North African towns. Here was really the East. There is an old Spanish flavor, also, at Tunis, the bazaars being built round a mosque, once a church of Charles V. The crooked streets are covered with awnings or archways, with funny little shops like boxes, in which the proprietor sits up on his counter crosslegged, surrounded by shelves, holding all manner of gandouras, haiks and burnuos. All Tunis swarms by, fine ladies deeply veiled with broad scarfs like Mexican rebozos which they hold before them by their two extended arms, Jewesses more bold, revealing half an eye from folds of white falling from pointed caps, and tall brown men in stately burnous of all possible delicate shades. The color at Tunis was wonderful. Soft robin's egg, delicate lilac or lavender, vieux rose, pale amber. Such are the colors of soft stuff, that wrapped grave and reverent signors pacing the streets in little shops like boxes, in which the proand reverent signors pacing the streets in

turbans.

In Africa the railways are so new that they are not in the guide books, and it is impossible to procure time tables. All through Algiers we were seeking a railway guide, and were always told that the last edition, being wrong, was destroyed, and that the new one was not out yet. Finally, the day we were leaving Tunis and Africa for good, I saw in a book shop the announcement of "Itinerario della Strada Ferrata Tunisiana." Too late. The Gitana was awaiting us, and we were about to step into a train which would take us to La Goleta.



SWEET ELLEN TERRY.

Some Interesting Gossip About the Personality and

LIFE OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS.

Her Great Popularity and Her Numerous Marriages.

teur that Dumas, fils, did not shape his characters from Parision life, but that Parisian life shaped itself from Dumas characters—in short that Margnerite Gautier did not exist before "La Dame sux Came-lias," but after. So the strange English subtetic type—the long jaw, full pouting upper lip, sinuous neck and the halo of hair, joined to strange length of body, especially from shoulder to elbow and hip to knee, may be said to have been formed from the art school, which represented it, instead of the school being founded upon the existence of these types. I am sure we never called Ellen Terry

pretty in her youth, but when it was discovered that her jaw was like the Burne-Jones saints she seemed, as it were, to grow up to it and become what was expected of her. She was very young, poor thing, when she married the great artist Watts; she had always been on the stage, and her bright, joyous personality had even then begun to attract attention. It was not a love match; sie was only 16 and he an old man who would never have thought of marrying, it is said, if it had not been suggested to him by a friend who lived next door, and who the gossips were beginning to talk about, saying that a certain splendid piece of tapestry, which hung in the hall of the Watts house next to her's when litted disclosed a sliding panel. So she thought it would be wise to have him marry some raw-boned girl. Ellen Terry was selected as the victim, and the grand lady danced at the wedding. So you see her romance commenced very early in life.

CONTRADICTORY STORIES. Neither the old artist or the woman of the world understood this strange girl. In fact, neither thought much about her. She was surrounded with art influences and left to grow by herself. They had made a mistake in their selection and did not know it. She was of a strange, nervous, peculiarly pliable nature, and to live in the midst of all these strange splendors and strange people and strange conversations, was a new life to her. up to it, and, ere long, her nature began to expand, to be satisfied with her position, to say to itself, "I, too, am an artist."

There are many different versions of the final break up. His friends say that a streak another, and a New Yorker finally ob-

of insanity ran through all her actions, that served:
she was so nervous, so eccentric and uncon"Yes, but this was in the past, before casion she actually horrified his guesta by coming down to dinner in tights. Her friends tell that she bore everything

coming.

Modern life is full of tragedy as well as "Got a pass, maybe?"

"No, I haven't."

setting. When she left him she was still young and was beginning to be called beautiful. She was the seithetic type of beauty that people had been educated up to and prepared to like beforehand—in artistic society she attracted much atten-There was a friend of her family, a young

architect of great talent; one night he was taken ill in an old house alone, with no one near him, and he sent word by a passing boy for some of the family to come round to see him. They were all occupied excepting the young girl, who without thought, went to see him alone—all the world knows that she did not return.

and did not return.

For many years they lived together in the country, and were very happy in that complete oblivion of the world which only artists can feel who are completely wrapped up in their art and in themselves—but he was very ambitious, he was petted and praised by many noble ladies, his work led him into many of the finest houses of Lon-don as counselor and friend, he had walked through crowded ballrooms with coroneted duchesses on his arm, and his soul began to yearn for the fleshpots of Egypt, to feel that he was not appreciated, that his life was too narrow for him.

She watched it grow day by day-she did everything she could to make him happy, and when she saw the end had come said nobly, without quarrel or reproach: "I know—you want to marry a rich wife—well, do not let me stand in your way." He protested, but the time was not long before the society papers had to chronicle his marriage with a rich widow.

A CLEVER REPLY. Some weeks after the wedding he met her in the street, and in talking with her said:

SURROUNDED BY LUXURY.

Her own house is filled with every luxury that art can invent and wealth can purchase. Her own circle is a very narrow one, for aimost the only actress that American society receives and for whose presence at luncheou and dinner parties even Boston humbly begn—she is rarely seen in London society, while American actresses who are not socially noticed at home are often llonised there. Truly, the world is very junny. A few journalistic and theatrical people she knows intimately, but she is beloved by all London, hay, by all the United Kingdom, and admired by all the world.

She is occasionally seen at an academy or a private view in some wonderful costume and is the sensation of the afternoon, for seldem seen in society, there is almost more ourloally to see her off the stage than anyone else.

day at the Grosvener while. Watts was talk-ing about "the ideal" to a count-seand Godwin was explaining the principles of Godwin was explaining the principles of Greek draping to a duchess, Ellen Terry entered leaning on the arm of her new husband and passed between the two. She laughed as the saw them both, and waving her hand with one of her exquisite little comedy gestures, turned to her companion, quite as amused as anyone else and said, "I thought something of this kind would happen."

She has great power with the press, and the London crities always stand by her. Even her recent failure as Lady Macbeth was not criticised, but was rather ascribed to her being too sweet and lovely to play such a horrible character. It was her virtue

and not her shame. Henry Irving is her devoted slave, indeed It has curiously been said by some litterateur that Dumas, fils, did not shape his characters from Parisian life, but that Parisian life shaped itself from Dumas life shaped itself from Dumas that actually been about that Marguerite Gautier has whittled his Macbeth down so as to give her greater prominence and that as to give her greater prominence, and that he does not even attempt to play it as he used to.

A WEAR LADY MACBETH.

She has said that she will sweep the traditions of Siddons from the English stage, but she is more likely to make us forget Lady Macbeth by making her so feeble and co-quettish. She is a born comedienne and her presentation of this moving woman of gigantic purpose is weak in the extreme. A beetle-wing dress, cloaks appliqued with moustrous conventionalized animals, great braids of red hair hanging to her feet and strong with fewels help to make the part a sensation, but even these toggeries are too heavy for her style, and she moves about outweighted with her cumbersome draper-

ies, and her little comedy gestures appear The mounting of the play does not com-pare with that of "Faust." "Macbeth" is essentially a play of character and action, and is dependent on great delivery of its great speeches for effect, not on its scenery. But people go to the theater to see Ellen Terry, not what she represents—she is a loveable personality and brightens up the scene like a gleam of sunshine, nobody cares what she plays or what she does, she is Ellen

Terry and they are satisfied.

She dresses well in public and private, and has an especial fondness for loose, flowing robes, like her gold dress in *Portia*, which she can fasten and arrange differently every time she puts them on to suit her

She is a strange, lovely woman, and has many noble traits.

HIS RIDE COST NOTHING. A Man Who Could Bent the Conductor Now

a Railrond President. New York Sun. Six or eight of us were sitting around the stove in the old Mansion House, in Buffalo a new education, and she gradually grew one night a decade of years ago, and the

she was so nervous, so eccentric and unconventional, he was at last obliged to put an end to all her mad pranks; that on one oc.

"Yes, but this was in the past, before there was any real system or much sharpend to all her mad pranks; that on one oc.

days."
"That's very true," added a second, "You Her friends tell that she bore everything as long as she could, and was a martyr to an old man's whims, till at last one day she litted the tapestry in the hall, and disturbed the serenity of the embroidered queens, and pulled him out by the heels from under a bed where he had hidden when he heard her coming.

"That's very true," added a second. "You have got to either come down or get off."

There was a quarter of an hour of such the circle and remained silent, finally said: "Well, I dunno. I am sharp enough to ride from here to Batavia without paying fare."

"Got a new maybe?"

"Do you mean to say that you can ride

without ticket or money?" "I have done it." "Is the conductor a relative of yours?"

"You didn't put up any personal property?"
"Not a thing."
"Well, if it can be done I'd like to see it.
There are three of us going down, and I'll
put up \$25 that you can't ride for nothing."

"You won't put the conductor on to me "No."
"Well, I'm going that way myself, and I believe I'll cover that bet. The understanding is that I show neither pass, ticket, nor cash, nor secure the conductor. "That's the size of it. Put your money in

the hands of this gentleman, Judge Davis, who lives at Batavia."

The money was put up, and next morning we all went down to the train together. The man who was to beat the road told us to go into the smoker and he would presently join us. We got seats and the train pulled out, and we were wondering if our man hadn't been hauled off before the start, when the door opened and he entered with the saluta-

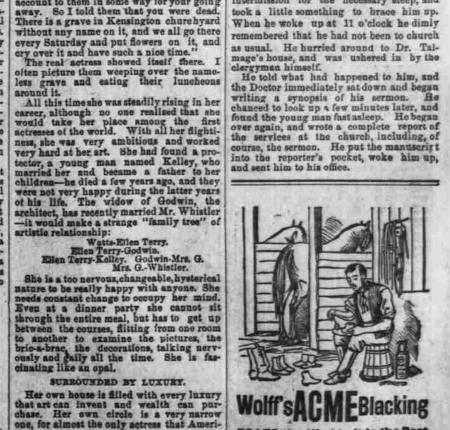
"Tickets, if you please!"
"Say, if you keep on you'll be general
manager some day!" sneered the loser when
he saw that he had been roped. He did better than that. A year ago he was made President of a hustling Western

road, and is now drawing a princely salary.

WHY REPORTERS LIKE HIM.

How Talmage Helped a Tired Man to a Synopsis of a Sermos.

A Brooklyn newspaper man tells a story about the Rev. Dr. Talmage which parin the street, and in talking with her said:
"You know I always feel most kindly toward
you." he weakly spologized for circumstances and said, "I want so much to see the
dear children, will you not manage it some
way so that I may meet them occasionally?"
She replied, "Why, I really don't know
how it could be managed. You see I had to
account to them in some way for your going
away. So I told them that you were dead.
There is a grave in Kensington churchyard
without any name on it, and we all go there



HARNESS DRESSING

" " Ladies' " Children's " Once a cook for new's loost and other a stock for covering to ample for perfect results. It insides the handsmuster and note of deather points you were seen four feet here to grown and stock with a black-feet here. Be wise and try it. Because, you resultantur worked hard is no needed you hand to be a supering the stock of the covering the worse than mailed in the field by Grower, Drongtots, and Slice Dialors.